The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,797.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year to advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" " including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in Advance, delivered in Town ..... " 32 0
" " including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
" " including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 8 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2 " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

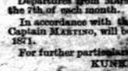
Domestic Occurrences. Elsewhere—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 20th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. G. Pearse, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (1,938 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. G. Pearse, will be despatched to the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at 8 A.M. on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 12 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS AND FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, VIÂ SUEZ CANAL.

Passport.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the shipment of goods to most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, and London.

They undertake to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 43	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 12

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched by or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KURKJIAN BROTHERS, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£13	£ 6-15
To Suez	£20	£11-15
To Port Said	£20	£13-10
To Trieste	£40	£26-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Azoff, Smyrna, Syra, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mail Steamers. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a continued chain of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's boat is decidedly one of the best on the Mediterranean, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have lately been newly fitted and furnished throughout. The traveller to Austria has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to Vienna, and at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a change of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class ..... £8.

Children under 10 years, Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 5 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Messi erranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Regulations, Names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men, comprising the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, Genoa, Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE HEAT OF THE CANAL.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 210 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 80-8
" VENICE	" 156-6 " 98	" PARIS	" 206 " 156-6

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

touching at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	39	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	13
Naples	49	35	13
Leghorn	55	34	14
Genoa	59	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	59	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

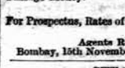
Berths to be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.



THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Bakes, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MICHAEL ANGELO, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Lucas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 14th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 19th instant. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods—

16 Bales Grey T Cloth, 32 inch 7 lbs
5 ditto ditto Domestics 40 inch 60 yards 22 lbs
8 Cases Prints fast-colours
5 ditto White Nainsooks 39 inch
12 ditto Mulls 39 inch 45 inch and 60 inch
4 ditto Cambrics 39 inch and 44 inch
2 Bales Superfine Black Union Cloth 32 inch
1 Case 200 Pieces Book Muslins 10 yards 40 inches.
2 ditto 240 ditto White Lappets 10 yards 40 inch.
1 ditto 120 ditto ditto 10 yards 40 inch.
1 ditto 120 ditto Diamond Lappets 10 yards 37 inch.
2 ditto 240 ditto Spot Lappets 10 yards 40 inch.
1 ditto 120 ditto 10 yards 40 inch.

ALSO,

250 Dozen Bottles of Eau-de-Cologne
100 ditto Old Cognac
54 ditto Sherry Wine
25 ditto Hungarian ditto
2 ditto Gin

A Black Dog—Breed between a Newfoundland and a Scotch Retriever.

ALSO,

1 English-built Miniature Brougham
1 Strong Shigram
1 Handsome Cab
1 English-built light Dog-cart
1 Bay Pony
1 Powerful Seabitten Grey Arab Horse
1 Serviceable office Shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain-ware, English Mahogany grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 40, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Morse, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, rich star cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Breakfast Services, best Plated-ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Soup Tureens, Cruet Frame, Ice Pitcher, Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as sets of Dining Tables in 2, 3 and 4 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Circular and Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, a handsome Pier Glass in gilt frame, Mahogany Carpets, a first-rate Musical Box playing 8 Tunes, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Iron Cot, Clothes and Cowry Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract).

One handsome English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Oakey and Co. with a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses and set of English plated mounted Harness.

A strong serviceable Hansom with Bay Horse and Harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, Child's Perambulator, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, all the Iron Works and Fittings for a first-class Engine-made Stable with 4 Loose Boxes and 6 Stalls, enamelled Iron-Manger and Troughs, Iron Stall Gates, Halter Guards, &c., complete in every respect.

One 14 H. P. Engine and Boiler of first-class make and finish.

A large quantity of old Building Materials, old Pickaxes, and Boxes of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUTWOOD, EBONY, and elaborately CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Effects, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, THURSDAY the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England, the same comprises handsome bat of rich Cut-glass-ware, very handsome frosted and gilt Dessert Sets surrounded with ruby and gold snakes, a handsome green and gold Dinner Service for 24 persons, handsome Turquoise blue and gold and vermillion and gilt Breakfast ditto, ditto pint and gold Dessert ditto, very handsome richly gilt Dessert Plates, best Plated-ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, handsome Tea Tray, Hotwater Plates, a Mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 24 persons, a pair of handsome Candlesticks with ground glass shades, Piano, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, best Cutlery with Ivory and Plated Handles, &c., the furniture consists of a set of Dining Table in 5 pieces and 2 Centre-pieces for 36 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Dining-room (Mallet 'attern) Arms and without Arms Chairs, rich Cut Glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps, handsome English rose-wood Oblong Tables with white marble tops, ditto Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Sofas, all covered with rich silk satin, richly Carved Centre Ottoman, Tucker's handsome plated 1, 2, 3 and 5 light Argand Chandeliers, Magnificent Pier Glasses in gilt frames, rosewood Console Tables with mirrors and Marble Tops, a English Mahogany Bagatelle Table, a first-rate large Musical Box, playing 8 tunes with bells, handsome Alabaster and Parian Figures, Rich Bohemian and gilt Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, handsome Persian Carpets, a valuable marble 8 day Clock by Rose-let and Co. handsome gilt China Jars on Stands, first-rate Engravings and Cromolithographs in gilt and maplewood Frames, Ebony Drawing-room Chairs, Lady's handsome Japan gilt Work Table, ditto richly Carved Davenport, a handsome walnutwood Writing Table, a pair of handsome mahogany extra large sofas, full-backed Sofas with real Morrocco leather lining, elaborately carved large four-post Bedsteads, a English Iron painted and gilt ditto, Reclining Chairs, richly Carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, a handsome rosewood Press with plate glass doors, a ditto mahogany Cheval Glass with Cabinet on sides, Clothes and Cowan Presses, a handsome large Abbatts, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Iron Folding Cots, China Earthen Bathing Tubs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Bronze China Garden Seats and Flower Stands, China Porcelain and Earthen Pots of choice Plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome English-built Light Miniature Brougham by Oakey and Sons of London

One ditto powerful Brown Australian Mare, 16 hands high, quiet in Harness, sets of English plated mounted single and double Harness, first-rate Riding Saddles by Peel, ditto Sumbi Milch Cows, Calves, &c., &c.

Also, the Property of J. W. Orr, Esq.,

A first-class mahogany sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Son.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a full-size first class Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, a Soda Fountain, a Soda Water Machine, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Handsome Blackwood Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware consisting of Cut Glass Ware, white and blue border Dinner Service, white Gold and Painted Dessert Services, best Electroplated Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Tea Urn, Bread Basket, Tea and Coffee Services, Egg, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Dining Pier and Circular Tables, Easy and Dining Room Chairs, Screens, Hanging Argand Lamps, 5 Light Chandelier, and 5 Light Gas Lamps, 1 2 and 3 Light Gas Wall Lamps, Pictures, Large Looking Glass, English Tin Cooking Utensils, Meat safes, iron stoves, a full-size first class Slate Billiard Table by Thurston with Gas Lamps, Balls, Cues, Marking Board, &c., a first-rate Soda Water Machine by Hayward Tyler and Co., London, and a Soda Fountain.

N.B.—The above is on view.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Dairoo Khana Bunder,

50 tons 1st class Teak logs.
100 " 2nd do.
100 " Boards and Scantlings.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Poon Spars, suitable for Ship's Mast Yard, &c., Jungle and Eyne Timber, Teak and Jungle Scantlings, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from Hajee Abdool Gunney Hajee Ahmed Esq., sell by public auction at the Tank Bunder on account of the concerned,

91 Malabar poon spars of all dimensions, ranging from 60 to 90 feet in length, and from 11 to 40 inches in diameter.

A quantity of Jungle and Eyne timber suitable for beams, joists, &c.

A quantity of teak and Jungle scantling.

N. B.—A detailed catalogue of the above is being printed and will be obtained on application to the undersigned three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LAND & HOUSES AT BANDORA AND BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the trustees appointed by the Heirs of the late Mr. Braz Fernandes, subject to public auction at their rooms, 3rd Marine Street, the following valuable properties situated in Bandora and Bombay:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land with two messuages, stables and outhouses standing thereon, containing 2 acres and 15 goontas, situate on the east side of Bandora Hill Road near the top of the Hill, part of No. 11 in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of vacant land containing 1 acre and 16 goontas, situate on the west side of Bandora Hill Road, part of No. 11 in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of vacant land containing 17 goontas, situate on the east side of Bandora Hill Road, No. 12 in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of grass land containing 2 acres and 5 goontas, part of land No. 280, in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 5.

All those five pieces of Bhatty ground containing 1 acre and 3½ goontas, and five pieces of grass and hilly ground containing 10½ goontas, part of a piece of land No. 281 in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of land with a valuable mango tope thereon containing 1 acre and 16½ goontas, part of land No. 282, in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece of Bhatty land containing 15½ goontas, part of land No. 282, in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

All that piece of Bhatty land containing 4½ goontas, No. 283 in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

All that piece of hilly land containing 1 goonta, part of land No. 279, in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

LOT NO. 8

All that piece of grass land containing 20 goontas, and all those three pieces of occasant garden ground containing 12½ goontas, part of land No. 278 in the books of the Collector of Tanna.

Also the following property in Cavel Street, Bombay.

LOT NO. 9.

All that messuage standing on Fazendary ground, containing 98 3-8th square yards No. 35 in Cavel Street aforesaid, and situate on the South side of the said Street.

N B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors, at 5, Church Lane, Fort, to the undersigned.

Bombay, 18th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH of ST. THOMAS will be OPENED for DIVINE SERVICE on SUNDAY next the 20th instant.

C. T. WILSON,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Cathedral Vestry, 17th November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR, for a period of ONE YEAR from the 1st of January next, will be received up to the 30th instant. The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—

Veuve Clicquot	... ...	...	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	... ...	...	" 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	... ...	...	" 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	... ...	...	" 30 per 2 doz. pints.

STILL HOCKS:—

Laubenheimer	... ...	...	18 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	... ...	...	" 20 "
Marcobrunner	... ...	...	" 24 "
Rüdesheimer	... ...	...	" 30 "
Johannisberger	... ...	...	" 30 "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	... ...	...	" 36 "
Do. Blue capsule	... ...	...	" 45 "

CLARETS:—

St. Estèphe Médoc	... ...	...	" 9 "
Chateau Bellevue	... ...	...	" 14 "
Chateau de Prands	... ...	...	" 16 "
Vray Canon	... ...	...	" 18 "
Chateau Larose	... ...	...	" 22 "
Chateau Margaux, 1865	... ...	...	" 24 "

BRANDY:—

S. W. S. 1865	... ...	...	" 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	... ...	...	" 24 "
Blanchy Frères	... ...	...	" 28 "

ITALIAN WINES:—

Sicilian Claret	... ...	...	" 7 per doz.
" Sherry (Marsala)	... ...	...	" 12 "
Moscata	... ...	...	" 14 "
Barbera	... ...	...	" 14 "
Tokai	... ...	...	" 14 "
Nebiolo	... ...	...	" 14 "
Barolo	... ...	...	" 14 "

BEER:—

Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases ... ... " 8 "

OLIVE OIL:—

Genuine Italian ... ... " 8 "

LIQUEURS, MAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES:—

Containing 20 assorted Tins: Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS:—

Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.

Sheldon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage " 6½ " "

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts in 1 " " " 42 "
Pints in 2 " " " 22 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, the property known as the APOLLO HOUSE. For particulars apply to the AGRA BANK (Limited).

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

WANTED, a PARSEE CLERK to go UP-COUNTRY. Salary Rs. 30 per month. BOARD and LODGING FREE. Apply personally to

Fort, Meadow Street. BULL & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to most severe trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.

All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.

Apollo Street, 18th November 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NOTICES.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KAUTAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND of HALF an ANNA in the RUPEE, upon the amount of CLAIMS allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be PAYABLE on and after the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 10, Forjett Street.

H. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 22, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 21st inst., and on every ensuing MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 21st instant.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55/ per share will be made to the registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction proposed by Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES, &c., &c.
GLASS INSULATORS, in various colours, for Planofortes.
J

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land Shares declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	lls. n. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p. ct.	Agra Bank	100
20,000	1,000	all	9 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	8 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	505
120,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
2,500	1,000	all	12 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	4 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
20,000	275	all	12 p. ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	160
37,500	250	125	5 p. ct.	National Bank of India	119
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,750	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,330 nl.
500	2,500	all	12 p. ct.	Alliance Spinning	2,400
120	3,000	all		Bombay	3,000
300	14,000	all	25*	Bombay United	950
60	150	150	—	Broach Mills	190
800	150	all	—	Do. New	160
900	3,000	all	—	Dharamsey Spinning	2,050
750	2,000	all	150 p. ct.	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	80 p. ct.	Manockji Petit's	900
800	2,500	all	80 p. ct.	Oriental	2,030
900	1,350	1,350	—	Royal	1,500

*Exclusive for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000	3,000	2,625	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
5,000	150	...	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10
5,000	1,000	1,000	...	Bombay 5th	35

LAND COMPANIES.

8,000	3,000	2,400	70	Colaba Land Co.	1,300
5,000	150	...	...	Fleure Lemjee Par Co. Ld	160
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
4,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	270

CALCUTTA.—12TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 99 and 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount, and time-bargain contracts were made at Rs 97-1, or 2-1 discount, for delivery in one month.

4½ per cents, a small piece at Rs 106-6.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs 107-2.

5½ per cents, small sums at Rs 114.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs 120 and 121, exclusive of the dividend.

Agra Bank shares, £10 paid-up new and old, at Rs 95.

Bengal Coal Co's shares at Rs 1,425.

Assam Tea Co's shares at Rs 190.

Bishnauth Tea Co's full shares at Rs 95.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

LeBreton, Ensign, Bengal 1-5th Fusiliers, to appear before a medical board, from Munree.

Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharwar.

Muller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.

Kennedy, Lieutenant, Madras Hydrabad Contingent, to appear for examination in native the language, from Lingsugoor.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Spurgeon, Captain, 38th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Konarski, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment K. O. B., to join, to England.

Guernsey, Quartermaster, 45th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Kellett, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

Murray, Quartermaster, 21st Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

Freday, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Colclough, Captain, 2-19th Regiment, on duty to England.

Roche, Lieutenant, 2-19th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Gross, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to England.

Mitchell, Captain and Paymaster, 108th Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.

Sadlier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 88th Connaught Rangers, on medical certificate, to England.

Coulter Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

Maunsell, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Tribe, Lieutenant, 19th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, NOV. 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Acting Conductor R. Barton, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. G. Graham, 1st or Royal Dragoons, is permitted to resign, at his own request, his appointment on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor, and is directed to proceed to rejoin his regiment in England.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Joseph Lobo Moraes, No. 275, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Class, is reverted to their substantive rank of Hospital Assistant.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. F. Fernandes, No. 330, is reverted to his substantive rank of Hospital Assistant.

Tulsi Ghose Hospital Assistant Samuel Ismael, No. 404, is promoted to the second class, with effect from the 5th instant.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Bolton, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Rawlins, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Sub-Conductor James Wright, of the Barrack Department, for one year.

Officiating Sub-Conductor R. W. Sadlier, Bengal Commissariat Department, for one year.

Lieutenant T. S. Magan, H. M.'s 25th Regiment Madras N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. dated 7th November 1870, No. 737, to Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Commissary General, is for twenty months.

Sergeant-Major J. Gillon, of the Unattached List, Colaba Sanitarium, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Captain W. Monson, Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer Kullaghee, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. V. Stace, R. A., admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Lieutenant Abbot Poole, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is granted by the Captain from 11th November 1870, subject to H. C. No. 670 of 1870, Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries will forward for verification to the Head Quarters of Clothing Accounts a Return, in duplicate, of all clothing invalid or time-expired man separately, according to the form herein prescribed, which is in substitution both of the Compensation Returns, W. O. Form No. 604, and the present Clothing Returns, W. O. Forms Nos. 33 and 607. In columns No. 3 each annual as well as biennial article of clothing which has been issued on prescribed period should be shown together with the period for which it was issued. The bills for compensation to the men up to the date of their leaving their regiment should show clearly the number of each article, the rate at which compensation is claimed, and the date to which it has been adjusted; and they must accompany the Returns when the latter are sent to the Examiner for verification.

Lieutenant J. P. S. Brownlow, 3rd King's Own Regiment of Hussars, is appointed, as a temporary measure, an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 560 of 1870, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to date from the 17th August 1870 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald to be Secretary to Government, and Captain A. R. Hoskins, R. A., to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical and Telegraph Departments.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. J. Lawson, second Officer of Her Majesty's Gun Boat Clyde, to be Acting First Officer of that Vessel from 27th May to 16th August 1870, both days inclusive, vice Day.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 40 of Act XI. of 1865 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Dinkur Dhondoo Datar, Registrar of the Poona Court of Small Causes, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in Suits not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees in amount or value arising within the territorial limits of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.

Captain H. N. Reeves, Assistant Resident at Baroda, acted also as Cantonment Magistrate and Railway Magistrate at Baroda from the 29th August, after office hours, till the 31st ultimo, before office hours.

Mr. S. A. Jones, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard.

Azum Vensyk Wassoodeo, Mahalkurry of Petta Mohkhada, appointed to the temporary charge of the Bassein Mamlut, and 3rd Class Subordinate Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Tanna District.

Azum Khanderao Appajee, Mahalkurry of Oomergaum, and second class Subordinate Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Tanna District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as First Assistant Collector of Nasik during the absence of Mr. MacFarlan, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the 15th instant :—

Mr. H. T. Ommanney and Mr. J. A. Baines.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, to act as Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, R. E., on privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Educational Inspector in Sind on the 31st ultimo, after office hours.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Dr. J. G. Buhler, Professor of Oriental Languages in Elphinstone College, by notification of the 1st December 1869, is hereby cancelled.

Dr. Buhler assumed charge of the office of Acting Educational Inspector N. D. on the 5th instant.

Mr. Mahadeva Narayen Shingnoorkar, Curator Central Book Depot, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 16th November, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

11th Regiment N. I.—Captain C. I. S. Cahill, officiating 2nd Wing subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant F. H. Blanshard, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd wing Subaltern, on promotion.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Sandrouli, 7th November 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Cornet R. H. Hicks, to England, on private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

7th Hussars.—Captain J. M. Biddle, from the 15th to the 16th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Royal Artillery.—Captain C. P. Roberts, A Battery 19th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Hammond, C Battery 19th Brigade, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 29th September to the 15th October, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain H. L. W. Philips, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant G. M. Shirley to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and fifteen months to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

109th Foot.—Captain and Local Major G. Sullivan, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, and six months to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Captain A. H. Buller, to port of embarkation, for one month, from the 1st December, and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major M. J. White, doing general duty at Jullundur, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of arriving himself of the medical certificate.

Captain H. I. Wheeler, officiating Wing Officer 11th Native Infantry, from the 15th October 1870 to the 15th January 1871, in extension, to remain at Simla.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Colonel J. Watson, C. B., V. C., Commandant 13th Bengal Cavalry, from the 10th to the 17th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel G. Strangways, doing duty at Meerut, from the 15th to the 16th October, on private affairs, in extension.

General List, Infantry.—Captain A. T. Davis, doing duty 3rd Goorkhas, to Bombay, from the 12th October to the 11th November, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868.

Captain A. W. Graham, officiating Wing Officer 38th Native Infantry, from the 15th to the 17th October, in extension.

Late 64th Native Infantry.—Captain W. D. Macturk, attached to 43rd Native Infantry, from the 16th to the 30th October, in extension.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. W. Heather, in medical charge detachment 2 1st Royals, to Kussowlie, from the 26th April to the 20th October, on medical certificate.

DRESS.

With reference to General Order No. 175 of 1870, laying down the pattern helmet for officers of British regiments, officers of the Royal Artillery will wear the regimental leather chin strap, instead of the gilt curb pattern, as described in paras. 2 and 3 of the order.

Head Quarters, Camp Tikaree, 14th November 1870.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

The attention of officers commanding regiments of British and Native Infantry is directed to Part IV. Section 3, para. 4, Field Exercises of 1867; and with reference thereto His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that, except when actually superintending instruction drill, they will invariably command the battalion in line from the rear.

FORTS.

The question of the responsibility of officers for the proper condition of the works of Forts, having been under the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India, His Lordship is pleased to decide that the Commanding Officer of the nearest station or garrison should keep himself acquainted with the condition of the Forts within his Command, and bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, through the usual channel, any points requiring attention.

INSPECTIONS—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

G. O. Nos. 18 and 275 of 1870 are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

The following procedure will be observed in future on occasions when Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons visit regiments of British and Native Cavalry, or batteries of Artillery, for the purpose of veterinary inspection.

2. The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon on arrival at a station will wait officially on the Brigadier General or other Officer Commanding, in order that the day and hour for his inspection may be published in station orders.

3. When there is a Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the horses of the corps concerned, he will accompany the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon during his inspection. Officers in command of squadrons, troops or batteries will invariably be present on these occasions, and will afford *every facility* for a thorough examination of the horses, as regards all subjects connected with their clothing and stable management, in order to enable the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon to prepare the report required by Government.

4. Before leaving, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons will forward to the officer commanding the station a memorandum embodying the result of their inspection, together with such professional remarks or suggestions as they may consider it necessary to make for the improvement of the health or condition of the horses.

5. The horses will invariably be inspected at their pickets.

TAXES.

The following correspondence, defining the class of presidency house rent liable to the income tax, is re-published for information, in continuation of G. O. 180 of 1869 :—

No. 1665, Government of India, Financial Department, Simla, the 30th June 1870.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that if presidency-house-rent is an allowance which is paid irrespective of the fact of the officer being at the presidency, and therefore irrespective of his incurring a charge for house-rent at the presidency, it is subject to the tax. But if this allowance be not paid unless the disbursing officer is certified that a charge on account of presidency house-rent is incurred, then is it exempt from taxation.

Office Memorandum from R. B. Hollingbery, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 3183, dated Simla, the 31st August 1870.

In reply to the office memorandum from the Military Department, No. 427, dated 30th August 1870, the Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department is directed to state that the exemption or non-exemption of presidency house rent from Income Tax depends on the nature of the allowance.

It it is an allowance made whether the charge is incurred or not, then it is assessable, whether the charge is incurred or not. If it is an allowance only made when the charge is incurred, then it is not assessable.

Accordingly the Financial Resolution of 30th June 1870 does not require the production of any certificate, which is dispensed with in passing presidency house-rent.

SHIPPING.

PORT ARRIVAL REPORT—17TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	Nl. "
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Wooden ships	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolns & Colr bds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	"
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Baffin	Goa, Nov. 15.
	H. M. S. Amherwich	Bishop	Kurrachee, Nov. 13.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Clementine	Massac	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	Maxwell	Vingorla.
	H. M. S. Munora	Enscr	Vingorla.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Pickard	Suez.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Taptee (s)	Profumo	Cutch.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Omar Pasha, to Calcutta.

Ship Victoria Bridge, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
12	Mary Warren	Lowe	July 6.
	Statesman (s)	Williamson	Liverpool, Sept. 29.
	Blue Cross (s)	Cosilly	London, Sept. 22.
13	Courrier de Bombay	Heyn	Bombay, August 23.
	Punjaub (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
12	Dundee	...	...
	Africa	...	...
	Defiance	...	...
13	Duncairn	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, 10 cases paper, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 334 pigsteel, T. F. Punnett; 23 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

Michael Angelo, 33 casks pale ale, Pallonjee Hirjeebhoy and Sons.

Finellin, 36 cases paper, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 25 drums boiled linseed oil, H. F. Soares; 4 cases matches, L. Naraen & Co.; 125 cases brandy, 10 cases sherry wine, Rustomjee, Rugnath & Co.

Alabama (s), 30 cases sherry, 12 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Mabel, 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 6 cases lamps, &c., N. and B. Wadia & Co.; 1,500 tubs steel, John S. Elmore & Co.; 78 cases oil tumblers A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 43 packages iron gastube, &c., Abdoolhusen Abdoolkhan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 1 case machinery, J. P. Corruforth & Co.; 9 cases cotton handkerchiefs, L. Naraen & Co.

Sidwell (s), 1 case Cavendish tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 1 case tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

Golconda (s), 3 cases hardware, &c., Ahmed Jeewa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 20 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 208 cases oilbanum, Balli Brothers; 7 packages fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Bijabally.

Saladin, 300 bags galls, Soonderdass Wagjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carnatjah, 56 bales cotton, Vulubram Hemchund; 29 bales cotton, Vaneechund Jootadass; 40 bales cotton, Luckmeedass Lalljee.

Ellen Bates, 96 bales cotton, Gopalrow Mulley; 110 bales cotton, Roognath Madhewjee.

Sumatra (s), 70 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

Glensannox, 59 bales wool, Ramdass Vissonjee; 122 bales cotton, Narseedass Gordhun.

Ghiana, 100 bales cottons, Ramputtah Loyah; 115 bales cotton, Muthooradass Soorjee.

Victoria Cross, 35 bales cotton, Bell, Venis and Lucius; 38 bales cotton, Mukun Mugniram; 75 bales wool, Purshotum Tejsey.

Baroda (s), 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurseya.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 20th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, viz.—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instruction."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—3 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.); after packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on November 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 28; December 12, 26.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the G. I. P. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasshk, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul	7-30 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HOWEL—PEMBERTON—At Bhagulpore, Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Norrish, W. L. Howel, Esq., Sub-Manager of the Behar Indigo Concern, to Jane Kate, third daughter of the late J. D. Pemberton, Esq.

DEATH.

MACDONALD—November 5th, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. John Macdonald, late Entre Treneur de Travaux, Public and Europe.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

JUDGE—November 7th, at Benares, the wife of Captain S. A. T. Judge, B.S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

HOGARTH—November 4th, at Kuthala, Goojrat, Punjab, the wife of D. Frank Hogarth, Executive Engineer, P. N. S. Ry., of a son.

DEATH.

CLINE—November 12th, at Lucknow, Amy Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles E. Cline, of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, aged 10 months and 11 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

THE telegram received this morning places the proceedings of Russia in a different light. The words, "refutes the right of Russia to *withdraw* from the Treaty of 1856," imply that of her own mere motion Russia has relieved herself of a binding obligation. If this were so, Lord Granville might well call it a dangerous international precedent—dangerous, indeed, it is one step towards war. But we cannot believe that Russia has announced her intention not to be bound by the article which declares the Black Sea neutral. It is, of course, possible; but, since it would involve the gravest consequences, and since it is such a flagrant departure from diplomatic usage, we must withhold our belief, and wait for more and more certain light. The parties to the Treaty are Russia, England, France, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Turkey.

GOVERNMENT have resolved that the state of affairs in Kattywar is "satisfactory"—the technical official word now invested with all the honours of use and wont. And no doubt, considering the peculiar character of the province, and especially its remarkable position in relation to the empire, and looking well to the obstacles which there impede our notions of good government, the official praise is deserved. Rapid progress is neither to be expected nor desired: not desired, because such progress, like Jonah's gourd, is usually evanescent: not to be expected, because a number of men, only brought a few years ago into contact with what we are pleased to call civilization, are too much the creatures of inveterate habits to move fast. Nevertheless the Chiefs of Kattywar, from whatever motives, show a good deal of public spirit. They do not yet quite understand that the advantages of an efficient police outweigh the barbaric satisfaction derived from keeping up bands of retainers, "large bodies of foreign mercenaries," as the Government Resolution styles the adventurers who take service in Kattywar; yet even here we see the beginning of improvement, for the Jam of Nowanuggur is gradually getting rid of these truculent and occasionally mutinous gentry. The Chiefs are naturally insensible to the expediency of extricating their Bhyad and Gerassias from their almost absolute control; yet we deem it not improbable that Government, now cogitating the question, will ultimately grant the right of appeal to the Political Agent, and that the Chiefs will acquiesce. But on *two* points the Chiefs seem on the alert. One is the value of public works—meaning roads and ports, which facilitate trade, stimulate production, and increase revenue. Another is education. And this brings us to the main novelty in the affairs of Kattywar—the establishment of the Rajcoomar, or College for Princes. The building is now or soon will be completed, and it is worthy of the purpose to which it will be put. His Excellency the Governor, during his tour in Kattywar, will open the College, and, we presume, will frankly state to the Chiefs his views respecting the advantages they may derive from the "Eton" of Kattywar. Among other things he would be able to say how greatly the youth of Britain are benefitted by residence in College, and how much more the young Chiefs of Kattywar might be benefitted because residence in the College would take them beyond the evil influences of the Zenana. We have no doubt, however, that there will be opposition to the beneficent proposal that the pupils should reside in the house. We fear that there will be a desire to place them under influences outside the College. Now we cannot but regard this as seriously injurious to the boys. The mischief of Zenana training is notorious; it is the bane of the Native Chiefs, and often destroys their usefulness as rulers, and often produces worse than negative effects. The main use of the College will be to give the future rulers of Kattywar what we may call a manly education, a training that will free their minds and bodies from the trammels of an injurious dependence, and enable them to take up the serious business of life imbued with fresh ideas, and minds disciplined to a love of order and activity. What a College of this sort may be expected to impart is not only broader and sounder information, but a stronger and sounder *morale*. But it may be doubted whether these effects can be produced unless the pupils are obliged to reside, and go home only during the periods of vacation. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will use his influence and eloquence to persuade the Chiefs of Kattywar how essential to the success of the scheme is residence. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald can tell them how the sons of Queen Victoria and the English nobles go to College and conform to discipline, and how the statesmen of England have passed through that course; and he will be able to show how it strengthens and broadens the character. It would be well, perhaps, were the youths, when likely to benefit by it, carried on tours to the more striking parts of India; but the main thing is to induce the Chiefs to place their sons frankly in the institution; since by no other way can deteriorating influences be kept afar. The visit of His Excellency ought to give an impetus to solid improvement in Kattywar, and not the least boon conferred will be that of providing for the attainment of the objects proposed by the Rajcoomar in the essential particular to which we have referred.

THE Bench meeting of Wednesday furnishes another illustration of the irregular way in which business is carried on. The question before the Bench was that a certain sum should be voted to provide interest and sinking fund on a loan of seven lakhs. Here the proper mode of proceeding was obvious. It was to raise a debate on the expediency of the proposal, or to vote directly on the actual motion before the Bench. In our opinion it would be highly improper to sanction a large loan without a discussion; and the opportunity, in any other assembly, would have been seized at once to discuss the whole financial position of the municipality, fairly raised by the Commissioner's proposal for a loan. Indeed, the Commissioner ought to have made a general statement giving reasons for his project and have ended by moving the Bench to accept it. But he took another course altogether; he asked the Bench to give assent in detail to the various items of expenditure, thus committing the Bench to a loan without discussing its expediency! The Commissioner seems to think that if a thing is "desirable," money should at once be borrowed to obtain it. Although we cannot regard the question—shall there be a loan or not?—as an "abstract" question, yet we must say that it was a concrete form of proceeding to ask the Bench to vote money for roads here and there in detail. The real question at that stage was not what should be done with the proceeds of a loan, but whether the Municipality should borrow at all. Still more extraordinary was the next proposal readily adopted by the Commissioner—that the Bench should say whether such and such works were "desirable." That was still further from the question, still more out of order; it was a pretty close approximation towards the "abstract" which the Commissioner rightly deprecates. Mr. Grant's suggestion that the vote should be deferred was perfectly in order; but with all due deference to the Bench it would have saved time had the loan been disposed of out of hand.

We may suggest, if the Bench is to go on, that it would facilitate business, and increase the powers of that body, were a Committee appointed to draw up Standing Orders. One of these orders should provide that the Bench should go into committee of the whole Bench on the Budget, and that the budget should be reported back to the Bench for final sanction. This would afford the Justices an opportunity for a general debate on the whole financial position of the Municipality, a debate which it is now impossible to have in the usual course of business. The Justices should strive to obtain that complete control over the municipal administration which has now very nearly escaped them, which, in fact, they should have secured in 1865-6. We do not consider the Justices to be a body fitted for the purpose which the Bench was invented to carry out; but the exercise of a little ingenuity might enable them to remedy some defects, and become to the greatest extent possible what they are not now, masters in their own house. They cannot, however, eradicate the great vice in their composition; they cannot substitute a fixed body that might be organized, for a fluctuating body which can take no useful form at all. If we had a Government in the Presidency the remedy would have been applied long ago, and the Bench would have been either rendered compact and workable, or abolished altogether—the better plan.

LIEUT.-COL. J. MACDONALD has been confirmed in the office of Secretary to Government, and Capt. A. R. Hoskins, R. A., as Deputy Secretary, in the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical and Telegraph Departments, from the 17th August last. Colonel W. F. Marriott, the late Secretary to Government in the abovenamed departments, has retired from the Service from the above date.

MR. C. M. PABADIZE, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Khandeish, the Peint States, and the districts forming the old sub-collectorate of Nassick, has passed his examination in the Maratbee language.

IT is reported that Lady Mayo returns to Calcutta about the 20th proximo.

AMENDED rules for the port of Aden, to come into operation on the 1st of next month, are published in yesterday's official "Gazette."

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, corps returning home are to take only ten per cent. of their arms with them.

MAJOR-GENERAL VAUGHAN, C.B., has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, and was to leave Allahabad on his homeward journey last Tuesday.

THE Madras subscriptions for the Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in War, collected up to Saturday last by the local Chamber of Commerce, aggregate Rs. 6,489-4-11.

THE "Indian Mirror," a Bengalee paper, says there is no truth in the report that a Baboo is to be sent to England by the British Indian Association to advocate certain native interests.

ALI AKBAR, the late wazeer at Ladakh, who failed so egregiously to make proper arrangements for supplying Mr. Forsyth's party, has (says the "Pioneer") been ordered to Cashmere with a view to his conduct being investigated.

THE roads from the Pangong Lake to the Indus and Rupchu have, we learn from a contemporary, been surveyed by Mr. Reynolds. Further survey operations have been necessarily suspended, owing to the lateness of the season.

THE Government of India have s

…ships proceeding on short …

…d 71 cubical feet for each passen… of sailing ships proceeding on long …

…e being based on the allowance of space grant… by Government for its native troops when travelling by sea, calculation being made on the basis of one female native passenger to four male passengers, which your memorialists think to be the usual proportions.

2. That in the case of steamers supplied with service… condensers, the supply of water for each passenger may be reduced by the authorities of the port, but in no case to be less than three gallons per week for each passenger.

3. That the punishment of imprisonment for having on board a larger number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed, shall not be allowed, unless the extra number of passengers on board exceeds one per centum of the number allowed by the Act, and that any excess up to one per centum shall be punished by fine only.

And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SUEZ ROAD.

A DANGEROUS rock has been discovered in fair way Suez road, light ship North, seven degrees East, distant one mile and seven tenths. Rebirch shoal beacon North, twenty nine degrees West, one mile and nine tenths; magnetic bearings.

PASSENGERS LEAVING MADRAS.

THE following passengers left Madras by the P. and O. steamer Mongolia on Nov. 13:—

For Southampton—Colonel O'Connell; Mrs Ansley, two children, two infants and native servant; Mr H R P Carter, Mrs Carter, one child and two infants; Mrs Brooks Atkinson, two children, one European and one native servant; Ensign F P Gosling, one private soldier as orderly in attendance on Ensign Gosling, and Mr. George Sumpter.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H.M.'s Indian troop ship Jumna left Bombay yesterday for Suez with troops for England. She carries the following troops:—H.M.'s 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers), consisting of 30 officers, 8 ladies, 15 children, 660 men, 38 women, and 68 children; time-expired men from Bengal (11 officers, 2 ladies, 6 children, 319 men, 40 women, and 69 children); invalids from Mhow, the Deolalee, and General Depots (68 men, 11 women, and 22 children, and details composed of 15 officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, and 3 men, 4 women, and 8 children). There is thus a total of 56 officers, 12 ladies, 22 children, and 960 men, 93 women, and 167 children, in all 1,300.

THE GILBERT COURT MARTIAL.

THE court martial upon Ensign G. P. Gilbert, of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, resumed its sittings last Saturday morning (Nov. 12) in the mainguard at the Fort, Madras. A great number of officers not ordered to attend the court, as well as other gentlemen, were present. The prisoner was assisted by Mr. Gould, barrister-at-law. The cross-examination of Colonel Kennedy, of 3-60th Rifles, prosecutor and first witness in the case, was resumed by the prisoner. It is reported as follows by the *Mail*:—

Prisoner—Did you say to me on parade on the morning of the 19th September, in a loud voice, "You are not fit to command a company?"

Col. Kennedy—No, I did not.

Prisoner—Had the companies changed their places as regards their numbers that morning?

Col. Kennedy—They had on two or three occasions.

Prisoner—Did you on every such change number them off?

Col. Kennedy—To the best of my belief, no.

Prisoner—Did you order me to ask the number of my company from a private; and if so, in what language and in what tone?

Col. Kennedy—I did not order Ensign Gilbert to ask the number of his company from any one, but soon after the commencement of parade, companies were either facing or lying down in succession, as they came into line. Ensign Gilbert gave the order to his company without numbering it, and two or three files of the company next to him on his outward flank acted on his order. I told him he should number his company; he replied, "I don't know what it is, now!" I asked him, "What is your last number; you should keep your old number until ordered to number off afresh." He replied, "I don't know." I then said in an ordinary tone, "Ask one of your men, he will tell you," and then rode off.

Prisoner—Did you prevent me from asking the sergeant, and repeat to me to ask a private; and if so, was it for the purpose of humiliating me in the eyes of my brother officers and men, or for what purpose?

Colonel Kennedy—I have no recollection of his making any effort to speak to a sergeant on this occasion, and I certainly had no intention of humiliating him.

Prisoner—Did you give the command "to advance in short echelon?"

Colonel Kennedy—I don't remember, but I think it very probable. If I did, I carefully explained the precise distance I desired between companies, namely, six paces.

Prisoner—Is the command to "advance in short echelon" at six paces considered a deviation from the now authorized form of drill?

Colonel Kennedy—I beg to refer the Court to the authorized "Field Exercise" of 1867, wherein it is laid down that echelon may be any distance.

Prisoner—Is that the edition of field exercise now authorized, and established here?

Colonel Kennedy—I allude to the Field Exercise for the army, in use for the last three years, so far as I am aware of.

Prisoner—Is there any mention of short echelon in the 1867 drill book?

Colonel Kennedy—To the best of my belief, no.

Prisoner—When you perceived during the advance to the watercourse alluded to in your evidence, that the companies had thrown up their right too much, what command did you give?

The Court was here cleared to consider the question.

The Court, on reopening decided that the question might be put.

Col. Kennedy—At first, "Halt! Lie down." Then it was that I pointed out to the men their mistake. Then, dressing the leading company of the echelon, I gave the order, "Other companies will conform to movement."

Prisoner—Is that the only command you then gave?

Col. Kennedy—To the best of my belief, it was so.

Prisoner—Were all the companies then thrown into utter confusion?

Col. Kennedy—No, certainly not; but soon afterwards, whilst my back was turned to the battalion, and I was reconnoitering the ground, I heard Captain Algar repeatedly give some order, I know not what, to Ensign Gilbert, the prisoner before the Court, whose company seemed in great confusion, as also the one next in the rear to him. It was then I gave the order to Captain Algar to rectify him.

The prisoner here intimated that he had no more questions to put, and the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Col. G. Shakespear, then put the following questions:—

Deputy Judge Advocate—Whenever you allude to Ensign Gilbert in your evidence, you mean the prisoner before the Court?

Col. Kennedy—I do.

Deputy Judge Advocate—Have the goodness to state your name in full.

Col. Kennedy—Henry Frend Kennedy.

Deputy Judge Advocate—When the prisoner threw away his sword, as stated in your evidence, in what way did he do it?

Col. Kennedy—He threw it violently away.

By the Court—You have stated that if the prisoner obeyed the order at all, he did it in such a way as to place authority at defiance. Did he obey the order or not, and in what manner did he place authority at defiance?

Colonel Kennedy—The prisoner was originally at a distance from the cover, from seven to nine files, to the best of my belief. His proper distance was two files. When he distinctly refused to advance, using the words in the charge, "No, I'll be damned if I do," he was distant from cover three or four paces. I am not certain that he advanced at any time.

By the Court—Did he obey the order or not?

Colonel Kennedy—I consider that he set authority at defiance, by not complying at once with my order, to place himself where he should have been without any such order.

The Court was here cleared for a little while.

The Court re-opened, and the following question was put.

By the Court—You say the prisoner by refusing to obey your order placed it at defiance. Why did you not immediately place him under arrest?

Colonel Kennedy—Because until he acted insubordinately, in a manner stated in the charge, I could not make up my mind, whether he failed to understand my meaning, or whether he was offering passive resistance to authority.

By the Court—Is it not customary in the service, for even obligatory, to at once take notice of the slightest insubordination in manner or otherwise?

Colonel Kennedy—Yes.

The Court adjourned for half an hour.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. AMBERWITCH, Captain Edward Bishop, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—A large number of municipal cases were disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday afternoon.

BROACH.—The inhabitants of Brosch have presented a petition to Government, that a Senior Assistant Judge's Court should be opened at that station, in place of the present Small Cause Court.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. G. Bühler, Acting Educational Inspector, left Surat for Ahmedabad on Friday last, for the purpose of conducting the examination of the High School at the latter place.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, one Bhagoo Muccoonda was fined five rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee with trespassing in the Lines of the 22nd Regiment N. I. on Wednesday.

MR. G. AYERST, Acting Assistant Judge of Surat, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, to commence from the 16th instant, or such other date from which he may avail himself of it, under chapter 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, twelve seamen of the ship James Rowan were charged with continued refusal of duty. They admitted the offence, and were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, and then to be sent on board.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M. S. Forte at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	Macbeth	Verdi.
Valse	Hesperus Klänge	Gung'l.
Selection	Nabuco	Verdi.
Quadrille	Wild Flower	Strauss.
Gallop	Prince Imperial	Godfrey.

Rule Britannia.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th November 1870, Rs. 9,07,121; add—silver received during the week, Rs. 38,895; total balance, Rs. 9,46,016. There are in addition 38,700 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

UNKLESHWER.—Some months ago the residents of Unkleshwer forwarded a petition to Government in which they complained of the great inconvenience they suffered in consequence of there being no judicial officer to dispose of civil suits, &c. A native subordinate Judge has now been appointed to the place, and he will have enough to do, as we are told there are about fourteen hundred cases lying undisposed of.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Cullianjee Lilladhur, a watchmaker, was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain gold and silver watches, of the aggregate value of Rs. 25, belonging to Mr. J. P. Pereira. The watches had been entrusted to prisoner for sale. The Magistrate dismissed the case, on the ground that it was a civil transaction between the parties. Mr. Morojee Cassinath defended the accused.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR READYMONEY.—We understand that the leading Parsee residents of Khetwady presented an address to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C. S. I., yesterday, for the munificent sum of about Rs. 21,000 contributed by him from time to time for the conduct of the Cowasjee Jehanghier girls' school at Ketwaddy. Mr. Cowasjee has now resigned his connection with the school, and it will be in future conducted at the expense of the residents of Khetwady, who are quite able to pay for it.

THEFTS.—Dajoo Itoo was charged with stealing a handkerchief and dhotur belonging to Luximon Yeshwant, and was sentenced by Mr. Showell to a month's imprisonment.—Ibrahim Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell with stealing a cloth coat, a belt and a hat, belonging to Mr. H. Richardson, hotel-keeper. Prisoner was a groom, and left the service of his master with the above articles. He and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

WE hear that Doctor Anderson, 3rd King's Own Hussars, at Ahmednugger, was robbed on the night of the 10th instant, while dining out, of some 100 rupees, [illegible] the articles of value was an elegant gold presentation pencil, given to the doctor by the nurses of Netly Hospital. No clue as yet is found, but it is supposed the dressing boy is implicated. We believe this to be a second or third case where the police have failed in their endeavours to trace out robberies of a similar nature.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 17.

AT present several East Indian loafers are seen daily loitering about the streets in camp, in a most deplorable and wretched condition, and it has been brought to our notice that these individuals are in the habit of calling at the bungalows of gentlemen, begging for clothes, &c., which no sooner they receive are disposed of in the bazaar for any paltry sum, merely to satiate their craving appetites for liquor. It would be advisable on the part of charitably-disposed gentlemen not to encourage such people, as it only puts a premia to their laziness to look out for employment.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th Nov., was 278, being 38 less than in the preceding week, 42 less than the total of the week ending 16th Nov. 1869, and 19 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 60 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Bowel system.	Nervous system.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	Deaths reported back in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,151	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	1
Fort, Southern	3,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,226	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	9	6
Esplanade	7,859	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	...
Market	74,402	...	3	1	5	...	1	13	23	11
Mandvie	41,152	...	4	3	3	1	...	...	12	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	8	1	5	3	3	...	23	...
Dumbarkhana	69,000	...	13	...	1	6	3	...	23	4
Dongree	60,256	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	7
Dhobeetalao	71,790	...	3	...	3	4	1	...	13	...
Pydhonie	22,529	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	6	...
Bhoolesh wur	50,282	...	8	1	1	3	4	...	20	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	7	1	1	5	1	...	23	11
Koombarwara	23,060	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	8	...
Khetwara	29,177	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	8	...
Girgaum	27,505	...	3	2	...	1	3	...	9	...
Chowpatee	6,184	...	1	4	...	1	1	...	9	2
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	5
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Pazagon	21,784	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2
Kamatheepoora	81,678	...	10	3	7	4	...	...	24	21
Parek	7,002	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	1
Seeree	5,062	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Sion	12,878	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Mahim	19,459	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	4	1
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Harbour	32,982	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	11	...
Bombay	816,562	2	93	19	35	41	34	4	278	60
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	151	5	29	43	26	6	311	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Bowel System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including all others).	Total Return of Births exclusive of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	11	...
Brahmin	...	6	...	1	2	...	...	9	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste	...	46	16	22	19	14	9	126	28
Hindoo out-caste	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	9	...
Mussulman	2	22	2	6	15	13	...	75	15
Parsee	...	8	...	3	1	4	...	16	14
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	7	...
Indo-European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
European	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	98	20	35	41	34	4	275	60
Corresponding week 1869	...	111	...	37	72	36	5	320	50

HIGH COURT CASES.

In an appeal court yesterday held by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, a suit was called at the instance of Jucker Parshotum Vallubzeedass against Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy. Mr. Taylor appeared for the appellant and Mr. Starling for the respondent. The appeal was, with consent, dismissed, the Rs. 500 paid into Court by appellant to be paid over to the respondent.

In the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley a summary suit was brought by Lukhmedass Khimjee to recover Rs. 1,1,393, due on a promissory note by Homrai Hegjee. Mr. Latine Mangeni Wagle appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. Decree was given for the amount with interest and Rs. 270 of costs.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship E. P. GARAIX, 1,381 tons, Captain Klencke, arrived on the 16th instant from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Knoop & Co.

THE ship SOPHIA JOAKIM, 999 tons, Captain Alfred Singer, arrived on the 16th instant from London with a general cargo, and Mrs. Singer and two children as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blackwell & Co.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain E. E. Raffin, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Vingorla—Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Goa—Dr. Crespo, Mr. Agasto, Mr. Duming, Miss Crespo, Mr. Boyd, Dr. Denton, and Mr. Major. For Mangalore—Miss Hoas. For Cannanore—Mr. Schoeithal. For Tellicherry—Two Misses Muller. For Beypore—Mr. and Mrs. Cachwar and two infants, and fifty-two deck passengers.

MR. FORSYTH'S JOURNEY FROM YARKAND.

THE following additional details have been received in regard to Mr. Forsyth's homeward journey, and though rather late, will, we doubt not, be read with interest. Mr. Forsyth and Dr. Henderson arrived at Gogra, where they met Dr. Cayley, on the 4th October, the return journey having been completed without any mishap. The only serious difficulty which presented itself was, that 70 out of 90 of the baggage horses from Ladakh, which had been collected for the travellers at Shadulla and Malaksha, had to be rejected as unfit for the journey, and the large quantity of grain which they were carrying had to be abandoned. Stores had, however, been collected at nearly every stage, and the party was thus enabled to proceed. Ample preparations had been made at the stages between Gogra and Leh, at which latter place Mr. Forsyth and Dr. Henderson arrived on the 12th October.—*Pioneer.*

SONEPORE RACES.

YOUR sporting readers will be glad to learn that the race course is in fine order; that there is a very large number of horses doing daily work, and certainly not less than seventy horses in different parts of the camp. Out of the great number of horses in different stables, it is impossible for me to judge at present which will represent each stable. The arrangements for crossing the rivers seem to me to get worse and worse. I passed Bowen, Wheal, and others, with horses in their charge, who had great difficulty in coming, and were nearly all day in the bright sun, which, I am informed, has done the two Englishers in Wheal's stable no good. I am glad to see Challoner once more in the pigskin, as also to see Akbar in steady work; but I fancy he will never come out again in anything like last year's form. The following are my final selections, should they start:—

Sonepore St. Leger	.. Black Eagle.
Bettiah Cup	.. Favourite.
Tirhoot Stakes	.. Messrs. Butler and John's Representative.
Sonepore Derby	.. The Earl.
Ticcarre Cup	.. Rocket.
Durbungah Cup	.. Silvertail.
Mr. W. W.'s Cup	.. The Earl.
Bulleah Cup	.. Volona.

—*Englishman*, Nov. 14. SPECTATOR.

CONVEYANCE OF OFFICERS' SERVANTS AND FOLLOWERS BY RAIL.

THE following scale of servants and followers allowed by the Government of India to officers and others entitled to conveyance by railway at the public expense, is published (in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*) in supersession of para. 4 of G. G. O. No. 690 of 1866.

To secure the interests of Government, officers will always enter on the requisitions for conveyance granted to them, the number of servants actually provided with conveyance by the Railway Company.

	Personal servants exclusive of horse attendants.	Followers additional when camp equipage is required to be taken.
General Commanding Forces	Discretional.	
General Officers Commanding Divisions	10	5
Do. do. Brigades	9	5
Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors in Command	5	3
Majors not in Command and Captains Commanding	5	2
Captains and Subalterns	5	1
Second Class Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants whether Regimental or Departmental	1	...
Officers' Mess, Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry	16	4
Do. Wing do. do. do.	10	2
Do. Troop do. do. or Company of Sappers and Miners	3	1
Do. Battery of Royal Artillery	6	2
Do. Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry	8	2
Do. Wing do. do. do.	5	1
Medical Officers, Paymasters, 1st Class Warrant Officers, &c., according to their relative or honorary rank.		

NOTE.—Mounted officers are allowed, in addition, two attendants for each horse authorized to be conveyed free by rail; one attendant to be entered in the warrant as accompanying the horse, and the other as an additional follower.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF OCT. 22.

THE BEST "ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT."

The Princess Louise's engagement.

TO THE MARINES.

A new paper to be devoted entirely to naval and marine affairs is about to appear. It will be published by the Hydraulic Press.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

Germania.—"Neutrality, indeed! you ought to have helped *me*!" France.—"Non, non!—it is *me* you should have helped!" Britannia.—"I am doing my best to help you both."

UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

Wife (No. 3).—"Now, on your word and honour, dear, did not you like your two former wives better than you do me?"

Husband.—"Certainly not, my love. The present's always the best!"

BRUTUM FULMEN.

Old Gentleman.—"Now you children, I'll tell you what it is: if you make any more noise in front of my house, I'll speak to that policeman."

Chorus of Juveniles (much tickled).—"That p'liceman! Lor', we ain't afeered of *'im!* Why, that's father!"

"GAME" IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Captain Jinks.—"Birds plentiful, I hope, Donald?"

Donald.—"Tousans, sir—in tousans."

Captain J.—"Any zebras?"

Donald (anxious to please.)—"Is't zebras? They're in tousans, too."

Captain J.—"And gorillas, no doubt?"

Donald.—"Weel, noo an' then we see ane or twa—just like yersel'."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE TRIED.

The Musulmans strong drink eschew,
So likewise does your mild Hindoo.
With wine, beer, spirits, they dispense,
And practice total abstinence.

Consider how that system works
Among the Brahmins and the Turks.
And, if we were the same to try,
Should we be much improved thereby?

SISTERS OF THE SCALPEL.

O dear Mr. Punch! In reading the *Morning Post* what do you think? I met with this shocking paragram, don't you call it? from the *British Medical Journal*:—

"Dissection for Ladies.—Six ladies are, we understand, now busy dissecting a female subject in Dr. Handyside's Practical Anatomy Room."

Milliners may cut the body up, and *Le Follet*, the other day, described it as open in front; but for women to pick one another to pieces in a *Pratic l Anatomy* Room is too dreadful. Ugh! Ever your affectionate, ROSA.

LAST FROM A PARISIAN.

Mr. Punch extracts the following from a Jersey paper. He has every sympathy with the advertiser, and hopes that she may obtain much patronage, but he fears that perhaps the terrors of the siege of Paris may for the moment have disturbed her habitual exactness in composition. But why did not her reverend friend kindly look to her advertisement?

"A Parisian Protestant lady, just escaped from the besieged city, of long experience and great success as a teacher, is forming French classes for young ladies of *both sexes*, and is also willing to give private lessons at the residence of pupils. Mdme. B. is strongly recommended by the Rev——, and may be seen at his house."

MARRIED TIMES A WIDOW.—THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.—The wife of a carpenter at Berlin has for the third time within eight years been made a widow by the fortune of war. She married for the first time in 1861, and in 1854 her husband fell at Düppel; in 1865 she again married a carpenter, who was killed at Königgrätz in 1866; the third time she espoused a carpenter, who met his death at Beaumont.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH NOV. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th Nov., 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th Nov., 4-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th Nov., 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th Nov., 6-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 58	0 3
,,	Calcutta	6 15	0 14
,,	Madras	0 13	0 8
,,	Galle	55 20	35 30

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned special meeting of the Bench of Justices of the Peace was held on Wednesday (as we briefly reported yesterday) for the consideration of the remaining items of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871. There was a fair attendance, and Mr. John Connon was called to the chair.

Mr. Crawford said that on Monday they had left off at an item which included several other minor items (the sinking fund and interest on proposed loan of seven lakhs), and he thought that the best way to proceed would be, before entering into the discussion of the abstract principle of whether there was to be a loan or not, to decide whether there was any necessity for different works involved in the item. With the permission of the Bench he would begin with the first work which the Finance Committee and he himself had recommended as really necessary. If they voted that work they could then consider how the funds could be provided, and so on, through the list. The first work was the construction of a road from Mazagon Railway Bridge to Lawrence DeLima Street, and from Lawrence DeLima Street to Reay Road—communications which were necessary in lieu of two communications of which the Justices themselves deprived the town of Mazagon seven years ago. In 1863, the Government of Bombay, having previously entered into arrangements with the Elphinstone and G. I. P. Companies to provide a good site for the latter company at Warree Bunder, published a notification in the *Government Gazette*, by which they took up the whole of the land which is now occupied by the G. I. P. Railway goods terminus. That land included two roads leading to the Mazagon native town, the only means of communication for Mazagon with the native town. The land having been taken up, it seemed to have occurred to the powers that were that a rather awkward point had arisen with reference to the cutting of these communications, and accordingly the first thing he had to do on taking up his appointment as Municipal Commissioner in 1865 was to convene a meeting to confer on this point. That meeting was attended by Colonel DeLisle on the part of Government, Captain Sherard Osborne on the part of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Ormiston as representing the Elphinstone Company, and himself on the part of the Municipality; and it was agreed that the fairest way in which to settle the matter was by the construction of a new road round Nowrojee Hill to Baboola Tank Road, and leading from the north of Mazagon Bridge past Bundesmarroe Street, Lawrence DeLima Street. The greater portion of the land requisite for that road had been reserved by Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company, and handed over to the Municipality. Another point which he had stipulated was that Government should find an area of land for the new roads equal to the area occupied by the old roads, and that the G. I. P. Railway should pay the cost of constructing roads equal in area to the ones taken up. This arrangement had been sanctioned at meeting of the Justices on 6th October 1865. The road round Nowrojee Hill had already been made, and the present proposal was only for the completion of the agreement entered into by the Bench. Then the right of the people of Mazagon had to be considered. The town of Mazagon, the people concerned in this subject, numbered 733 houses, paying a total municipal taxation of Rs. 41,100 per annum, and that town during the last six years had been wholly deprived of two most important means of communication with the native town. The Bench had, he thought, been very patient up to the present time, though they had petitioned him frequently on the subject; and latterly there had been a strong feeling and a long petition had not long since been presented to Government, reading the petition. Mr. Crawford concluded by moving a resolution authorizing the construction of the roads at Mazagon, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 65,500; and that, he was pleased to hear, had been completed his duty.

Mr. Ormiston said he had very much pleasure in seconding the proposal just made. He was quite satisfied that the people of no city in the world but Bombay would have suffered as the people at Mazagon had done. They had formerly an easy, short communication with the town of Bombay, but by the arbitrary action of several companies, the Elphinstone Company—(hear, hear, and a laugh),—the G. I. P. Railway Company, and of Government, they were cut off altogether from the outside world. He thought Mazagon had, as the Commissioner had said, been very much neglected, and hoped it would soon be to some extent improved as Cammateepoora had been, for it certainly deserved to be so.

Mr. LeMasurier said that of course economy was the object of the Bench. Well, he saw Rs. 10,500 was put into this item for the road across the G. I. P. Railway Company's land, and though he was not going to discuss the advisability of forming that road, he would say he was perfectly sure the proceding would not be commenced during next year whatever grant was made, and, that being so, he asked what was the use of putting that item into their estimate of expenditure. He knew there was to be a deal of argument about this road, and those who had been longer in Bombay than he had been, knew the discussion would not be ended before another twelve months were over, and therefore he moved as to that item—"That in view of the road not being likely to be made this year, the estimate be reduced to Rs. 55,000."

Mr. Crawford said he wished to make an explanation with reference to what Mr. LeMesurier had just stated. He quite understood that gentleman's line of argument in this matter; it simply amounted to this—that the G. I. P. Railway Company, having originally been parties to the most arbitrary piece of public conduct that had ever taken place in Bombay, now, because the Municipality, in the exercise of what was undoubtedly their legal right, were to form a road through the goods station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were going to try to fight the Municipality and extend the delay for a year. [Mr. LeMesurier—That is not correct, and I call Mr. Crawford to order.] Now, the Bench would so far strengthen his hands, and help him to resist what was apparently not a very public-spirited piece of behaviour on the part of the G. I. P. Railway Company, if they passed, this vote, as he now begged them to do. Of course, the money would not be expended until the matter was sanctioned by Government—not until he reported it to the Bench if they chose—but if they now struck this sum out of their vote, they would be strengthening the hands of the G. I. P. Railway Company and weakening his. Now, he contended the Municipality had a perfect legal right to enforce a right of road across the G. I. P. Railway Company's property at the point marked in the plan before them—he had the assurance of high officials on that; and he did not think that the fact of the agent of that company coming forward and saying he was to fight the question was any reason why they should not pass the vote, but rather the contrary. (Applause).

Mr. Taylor said he wished to raise the preliminary point whether—if any, or all of this vote were passed—they were or were not to have a loan?—for it seemed to him these items must be paid from the loan.

Mr. Crawford replied that it did not necessarily follow that they must have a loan, for they were cutting down the expenditure.

Major General Tremenheere—Then why are you asking for a loan of seven lakhs?

Mr. Crawford—If these sums were granted, they might perhaps be taken from current revenue, or in place of the reductions already made.

Mr. LeMesurier—One word of explanation, sir, as to what the Commissioner has said. I am here as a Justice of the Peace, and not as agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Every man is allowed to speak from his knowledge of what is likely to occur within a twelvemonth, and I know it is not in the power of the Municipal Commissioner nor of the higest Government official to have the road made without the consent of the railway company. I am not talking about the railway company being about to prolong the discussion. The action does not rest with us in any way so far as that is concerned; but I am certain it will not be disposed of before twelve months are over, for Government have not made up their mind.

The Chairman—Well, we don't know the G. I. P. Railway here; the question is, whether this vote is to be passed.

General Tremenheere said he thought what Mr. Taylor had said ought to receive the attention of the Bench, for if they voted such sums as these, how were they most them?—they would find themselves committed willy-nilly to a loan. The Commissioner had very generously stated that some of the money might come out of the great savings they made in the course of their discussions on the last two days. Now it was quite astonishing to him to hear that they had made any savings, for he thought they had gone far beyond what was proposed by the Finance Committee instead of cutting down. (A laugh.) The only possible saving that might occur was now, under reference to some legal gentlemen, and he was not certain that there would turn out to be a saving on that, for the lawyers did not always procure savings. (A laugh.)

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnott agreed with General Tremenheere.

Mr. Crawford replied that these items would not necessarily come into this year's expenditure, on which

General Tremenheere begged to call him to order, as he was discussing a point which he acknowledged not to be in the budget.

Mr. Crawford—I say it is in the Budget.

General Tremenheere—You say it is not. We are to pass the expenditure for the current year, and if you say it is not to be expended during the current year, we need not discuss it.

Mr. Crawford—I do not say it is not to be expended; I leave the Bench to say whether it is to be so or not.

The Chairman—I must say, though I was sitting in the chair, I thought it my duty neither to blow hot nor cold, but simply to keep order, which I remarked the other day is really a very difficult task in Bombay, but I think we have made a mistake all through in providing for the expenditure before we settle our income, and that is exactly what we talk about when we speak of cutting our cloth according to our tailor—(laughter)—or something of that kind—I forget the words. I am quite sure, with all deference to your superior judgment, you have made a mistake in settling your expenditure before you were aware how you were to get your income. There is not the least doubt you ought to settle your income first. But that is beside the question at present before us, and if General Tremenheere moves an amendment that it is necessary and desirable first to decide what loan you are to have, that could be put to the meeting.

Mr. Grant suggested that Mr. Crawford should make his motion declare only that the roads were desirable works, after which resolution the Bench could discuss the other items.

Mr. Crawford said that fully met his views, but he wished the Bench to understand that he did not wish to have a lot of works, which were to his mind particularly necessary, knocked on the head in a general discussion in which the merits of these works would be lost sight of altogether. In reply to General Tremenheere he added that he would rather not propose a general resolution on these works. Each rested on special circumstances, and it was desirable that the Bench should consider each case and decide on its merits, so that he would put his motion so as to state only "that the roads are desirable works."

This was accepted by General Tremenheere, and unanimously passed.

Mr. Crawford said the next question was with regard to the continuation of the road to Mahim. The history of that road was simply this: In 1842 the result of a commission was that a scheme for the Flats was made out, and owners were required to give a stipulation that they would give up the necessary land for the roads, if required. That was provided for, but from that day to this no effort had been made to construct the roads. With regard to the particular road now alluded to, it was for the completion of the communication from the end of the existing Foras DeLisle Road, across the Flats over a gulley deep and dangerous in the monsoon to what was called Mahim Purbadavee. Now, that part of Mahim contained 1,260 houses. The most of them were small houses, and the assessment amounted to Rs. 8,905, for which the inhabitants got no lighting, no water, and hardly any road-repairs, and all these people asked for was that this small piece of road be given. There had been the same returns for many years; the people had paid municipal rates and got no benefit. They had sent him several petitions, and he thought the time has now come for a remedy. He had now brought the matter before the Bench and acquitted himself of his duty; it was for the Bench to say whether they would, this year or next year, carry out the work. Mr. Crawford here read one of the petitions (which has been previously published), and concluded by saying he had discharged his duty as Municipal Commissioner, in moving as he now did that this road was a desirable work.

Dr. Blaney asked how long the Bench was to go on with this discussion? It was simply speaking to [illegible] Mr. Crawford's proposal, which was to pass an expenditure of 100,000 rupees. [Laughter.] Before the meeting [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. Crawford [illegible] Mr. Taylor said he thought the Bench had [illegible] the terms of the committee [illegible] Bench [illegible] Mr. Crawford [illegible] Mr. Ormiston said [illegible] Bench [illegible] Mr. Crawford [illegible] Mr. Ormiston [illegible] Mr. Crawford [illegible] Mr. Ormiston [illegible] Mr. Crawford [illegible] Mr. Ormiston [ill

it was in 1864, being an increase of 43 per cent. During the past year we have set aside from the municipal fund Rs. 71,826, and for the ensuing year a further contribution of Rs. 72,554 was voted at the last meeting, but I submit that as soon as the Bench is committed to the scheme for the additional water supply, it will be practically impossible to make any further encroachments upon the municipal fund. We shall have to husband our resources so closely to meet the item of sinking fund and interest on the large loan that will have to be contracted, that we shall either have to raise the police rate or to reduce our expenditure. To do the former is simply to have recourse to the last straw to break the camel's back—(applause)—as in these times, as Dr. Dallas justly observed the other day, the masses of the community are simply struggling for an existance. Thousands of people have been thrown out of employ, and as Bombay solely depends upon trade I need not add that the stagnation of that trade has produced a great deal of distress here. Besides this, sir, we have not only over, taxed the community for municipal purposes, but positively have had recourse to the most obsolete and condemned principles of taxation. (Hear, hear.) I perused with satisfaction the speeches of the statesman at the head of the present Government at the passing of the bills for the recovery of the rates in advance and the town dues, and I could not help thinking that but for our exigencies both those bills would have been vetoed by Government to a moral certainty. For my purpose it is plain that every nerve has been strained to fill the coffers of the municipality, and yet they are far from being in a healthy condition. (A laugh.) The petition sent in at the meeting last Wednesday, and signed by about two thousand tax-payers, is a fair indication of the feelings of the people against any additional taxation—(hear, hear)—and I am sure it was addressed to the Bench to prevent the extra three-quarters per cent. in the police rate, which the Municipal Commissioner had in his budget contemplated imposing. We are now in this dilemma. If we are going to let the present police rate continue, the income will amount to Rs. 2,41,432, the Government contribution equal to one-fourth of the police expenditure comes to Rs. 97,905, and, adding another Rs. 10,000, which Government pay in lieu of the police rate, will bring the aggregate to Rs. 3,49,337. Now, our police expenditure with the cost of the maintenance of the fire brigade establishment comes to Rs. 3,91,620, and adding to this sum the cost of assessment and collection, as well as that of general superintendence, brings a total of Rs. 4,21,91l. How is this deficiency of Rs. 72,574 to be made up from year to year? If the cost of the police was what it had been in 1864, our income is not only amply sufficient for our requirements, but would leave us a small surplus. We have not at present those Chinese ruffians that were imported by the Elphinstone Company, who kept the district of Mazagon in a normal state of excitement—(a laugh)—we have not the thousands of Beloochees employed on the Back Bay works, and yet the police costs us 43 per cent. more than it did in 1864. The reason is plain enough. We have to thank the Government resolution of September 1865 on the report sent in by Colonel Bruce, and we have besides to pay Rs. 44,760 for rent, when Government only paid Rs. 12,446 in 1864. I do not grudge the men their pay, nor do I grudge the increase to the salaries of Messrs. Souter and Edginton, because I think they both deserve some grateful recognition of their services from this city, but I think the time has arrived for the Bench to take steps to put the whole question of our income and expenditure under the heading of the police fund upon a sound and satisfactory footing. (Applause.) Government having committed the municipality to this enormous expenditure, we have, I think, an equitable claim upon Government for their assistance in our endeavours to give the tax-payers of Bombay that relief which, under the circumstances, they are entitled to. So far as I can see the only course for us is to ask Government to grant us sites of land for erecting barracks for the police,—which would not only enable us to eliminate the item of rent, but also to reduce the numerical strength of the police, which the Commissioner, Mr. Souter, thinks he will be able to do as soon as he is in a position to keep his men in certain quarters whence he could call them out in case of emergency. We are as much interested as Government are in the efficiency of the police and the repression of crime, and I think they will not refuse to accede to any respectful representation on the subject. If the Bench will agree with me, I would venture to suggest that the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Crawford be requested to take steps, in consultation with the select committee of the Bench, to devise a scheme for effecting reductions in the police expenditure. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford said, with regard to the quarters for police, that Government had admitted the proposal would be advantageous, but said that the value of the land was such that they did not feel justified in sanctioning the sites asked for. But now he thought that, backed by the remarks that had been made by gentlemen of the Bench on this subject, he would yet be able, in conjunction with Mr. Souter, to convince Government that they would be justified in making such a concession. If they failed in getting such a concession, they could at any rate go to the Government of India, and he thought that putting the case in this way—that as Government was not only, as Mr. Narayen had put it, as much interested in the efficiency of the police as Bombay was, but as they had the chief interest in the efficiency of the police in the principal town of the Western Presidency the least they could now do, after the increase of charges, was to grant the sites for quarters. In reply to Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Crawford explained that Government contributed a fourth of the police revenue, and that the sums mentioned in the rider were the total salaries exclusive of house rent. In reply to Mr. Blaney he said there was a special police superannuation fund.

General Tremenheere—Before voting on this subject, I appeal to the members of the Bench. This is not a personal question. We all fully feel that both those gentlemen are eminently entitled to the increase asked for; but we have a double duty to perform here. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee tells us we have duties and superduties—that we may exceed our proper duties,—but I think he has forgotten one of his own duties, which is to consider the interest of the tax-payers. (Applause.) That point has been very well brought out by his friend Mr. Narayen, and I hope it will be borne in mind by the Justices in deciding this matter. I am sure no one would rejoice more than I would if the finances of the municipality were in such a state as to warrant the grant asked for, but Mr. Crawford must, I think, in his own conscience feel that it is due to the excessive expenditure, the lavish expenditure, for the few past years, that the Justices are deprived of the pleasure of voting this grant. (Hear, hear.) I therefore beg the Justices will meet the second proposition with a negative.

Mr. Arbuthnott also opposed the increase, as he thought the figures given by Mr. Narayen rather alarming than otherwise, and a proof that the rate-payers should not bear any increased expenditure.

The question was put by Mr. Ormiston whether the rider could not be divided, but there was a pretty general response that the two gentlemen were equally deserving.

The Chairman—I beg pardon in this office which you do me the honour of putting me into, in which, as I have already said, I do not think it becomes me to speak, but to keep order in accordance with my judgment and with your assistance (and I thank you for your assistance), but you are not ignorant that I hold an office of some public notoriety in Bombay and therefore am brought much into contact with Mr. Souter and Mr. Edgintonand I am glad it does not belong to me just now to vote on this subject, because I could not vote here as a friend even, with my knowledge of their abilities and usefulness. I am not here to vote, but I think I am a competent witness, and as I am now standing here before the community I declare to you—understand this is an opinion given with all the solemnity that becomes a man sworn on the holy gospel—that I believe they are valuable public officers and will not be overpaid if you pay them the increase. I was told that a gentleman, who was said to be the Municipal Commissioner, said I would not be a magistrate a fortnight before I made the place so hot that he or I would have to go—I don't know which he meant—but the fact is we are still together and never have had an unpleasant word, which is very much to his credit. (Laughter.) I have much regard for Mr. Souter as a public colleague and friend and Mr. Edginton is a very valuable Deputy Commissioner; and there is nothing more to be said.

The proposition and rider were then carried by a large majority.

THE GAS LIGHTING FUND.

The only remaining item of expenditure was that for gas lighting, with regard to which it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Ormiston—"That the grant from lighting fund for gas lighting be fixed at Rs. 2,17,171 for the year 1871."

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Crawford then said they had now got to the end of all the items that they could well discuss, until they got the opinion of counsel on that one point as to the expenditure for drainage. When that was ready he would bring on the different works that had been deferred until the items of income had been settled. As the Criminal Sessions were now coming on it was not likely that they would get another full meeting during their sittings, nor was it necessary, and therefore he moved that the Bench should adjourn until Wednesday the 7th December. (Applause.)

The meeting was accordingly adjourned until the 7th proximo.

GRADATION LIST OF JUDGES AND ASSISTANT JUDGES, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, AS IT STOOD ON THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1870.

Grade.	Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Date of Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies in Grade.	Date on which Acting Grade Vacancy will terminate.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.
Judges.						
	Mr. Richardson°	6th Feb. '69.	On leave for 6 months and 20 days from 1st May 1870.	21st Nov. 1870.	Mr. Coghlan	30th Ap. '70.
	Mr. Massier	Ditto	.....	.....	Mr. Hunter	19th June '70
	Hon. Mr. Holmes	Ditto	.....	.....	Baron Larpent*	27th Aug. '70
	Mr. Shaw	Ditto	.....	.....	Mr. Spens	7th Oct. '70
1st Grade, 8 Appts. Rs. 2,325.	Mr. Kemball°	Ditto	Acting Judge, High Court.	Vice Hy. Justice Warden on leave for 15 months from 15th May 1870.	Mr P. Melvill	1st. Nov. '70
	Mr. White°	10th Ap. '69.	On privilege leave for 2 months from 7th October 1870.	7th Dec. 1870	.....	.....
	Mr. Pinhey°	5th July '69.	Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind.	Vice Mr. Melvill	.....	.....
	Mr. Bosanquet	3rd Aug. '70.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd Grade, 3 Appts. Rs. 1,800.	Mr. Coghlan°	16th Feb. '69	Acting 1st Grade	.....	Mr. Newnham	19th June '70
	Mr. Sandwith°	10th Ap. '69	On leave for 2 years from 26th May 1869	25th May 1871	Mr. Naylor	3rd Nov. '70
	M. Hunter°	3rd Aug. '70	Acting 1st Grade	.....	Mr. Watt	7th Oct. '70
Joint Judge Rs. 1,860.	Baron Larpent°	24th May '69	Ditto	.....	Mr. Izard	19th June '70
Senior Assistant Judges, 2 Appts. Rs. 1,200.	Mr. Spens°	10th Apr. '69	Acting 1st Grade	.....	Mr. Baker	7th Oct. '70.
	Mr. Newnham°	3rd Aug. '70	Acting 2nd Grade	.....	Nil	.....
Assistant Judges.						
1st Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 900.	Mr. Daniell°	16th Feb '69	On leave for 10months and 14 days, from 6th February 1870	20th Dec. 1870	Mr. Tagore	3th Mar. '70.
	Mr. Naylor°	10th Apr. '69	Acting 2nd Grade Judge.	.....	Mr. Scott	ditto.
2nd Grade, 3 Appts. Rs. 900.	Mr. Philpotts°	16th Feb '69	Acting Judge, Shikarpoor.	Vice Mr. Macpherson, 9th Jan. 1871	Mr. Lyon	ditto.
	Mr. Watt°	ditto.	Acting 2nd Grade Judge.	.....	Mr. Ayerst	ditto.
	Mr. Tagore°	10th Apr. '69	Acting 1st Grade	.....	Mr. Candy	7th Oct. '70.
3rd Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 600.	Mr. Lyon°	16th Feb. '69	Acting 2nd Grade	.....	Mr. Cordeaux	8th Mar. '70.
	Mr. Scott°	8th Mar. '70	Acting 1st Grade	.....	Mr. Hosking.	1st Sept. '70.
Superintendents.						
1st Grade, 7 Appts Rs. 800.	Major Harpur	7th Aug. '65	.....	.....	Major Coles	11th Feb. '69.
	Captain Prothyn	22nd Nov '61	.....	.....	Major Scott	3nd Oct. '70.
	Major Thomas	1st Aug. '63	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lieut. Col. Henderson°	1st Aug. '68	On leave for 2 years from 11th February 1869.	11th Feb. 1871.	.....	.....
	Major Johnstone	7th Sept. '68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mr. Giertzon	10th Jan. '70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vacant.					
2nd Grade, 4 Appts. Rs. 600.	Major Coles°	22nd Apr. '68	Acting 1st Grade	.....	Cap. LaTouche	11th Feb. '69.
	Major Scott°	7th Sept. '68	Ditto	.....	Captain Wise	28th Mar. '69.
	Captain Daniell	8th Mar. '70	.....	.....	Capt. Wilson	2nd Oct. '70.
	Captain Barbolomew°	8th Mar. '70	On leave for 2 years from 28th March 1869.	28th March 1871	.....	.....
	Captain Segrave°	22nd Apr. '68	On leave for 15months from 21st Nov.1869.	21st Feb. 1871	Capt. Codrington	11th Feb. '69.
3rd Grade, 4 Appts. Rs. 600.	Captain LaTouche°	26th Jan. '70	Acting 2nd Grade	.....	Lieut. Westmacott	28th Mar. '69.
	Captain Wise°	26th Jan. '70	Ditto	.....	Capt. Forman	31st Nov. '69.
	Captain Wilson°	26th Jan. '70	Ditto	.....	Lieut. Drummond.	2nd Oct. '70.
4th Grade, 3 Appts. Rs. 500.	Captain Codrington°	23rd July '70	Acting 3rd Grade	.....	Lieut. Stock	23rd July '70.
	Captain Fortman	23rd July '70	Ditto	.....	Mr. Cameron. §	23rd July '73.
	Lieut. Drummond°	23rd July '70	Ditto	.....	Lieut. Hay¶	2nd Oct. '70.
Assist. Supts.						
1st Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 500.	Captain Birdwood.	18th Nov. '68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lieut. Hay°	23rd July '70	On leave for 20mon ths from 26th Oct. 1870	26th Oct. 1870	Mr. Scannell. †	13th Mar. '68.
2nd Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 400.	Captain Brown°	7th Sept. '68	On leave for 2 years from 6th May 1870.	6th May 1873	Ensign Baugh†	14th June '69.
	Lieut. Stock°	23rd June '70	Acting Supdt., 4th Grade.	.....	Mr. Jones†	26th July '69.

APPOINTMENTS NOT IN GRADE.

Superintendents.	Lieut. Col. Marston	*Bombay.*	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Appts. Rs. 800.	Capt. McGillivray°	.....	On leave for 2 years from 26th Nov.1869	26th Nov. 1871	Mr. McIver	15th May '70.
	Capt. Crawford°	.....	On leave for 1 year from 15th May 1870	15th May 1871	Capt. Simpson†	26th Nov. '69.
Assist. Supdt., Rs. 400.	Capt. Griffith ‖	.....	On leave for 2 years from 11th Oct 1869.	11th Oct. 1871	.....	.....
	Mr. McIver	.....	Acting Supdt., Shikarpoor.	.....	Mr. Wood*	15th May '70.
Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,700.	Mr. Souter, C.S.I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Of the fixed incumbents, those marked (°) are acting in other appointments or on leave.

‖ On leave.

¶ Captain Griffith's services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, temporarily, and Mr. McIver confirmed pending his return

* On privilege leave for one month from 1st Nov. 1870.

† No substantive appointment.

‡ Is an Assistant Collector.

§ Is a 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

TRADE AT LADAKH.

The market at Ladakh for Yarkundi goods is at present very dull, comparatively few Hindustanees having gone up. One reason for the poor attendance is of course the fact that, last year, the traders who went down to the Punjab found a very unprofitable sale, and are—the poorer of them—consequently this year unable to carry their merchandize any great distance. One large trader with 15 camels, carrying 9,000 lbs. weight of goods, has arrived at Leh by the Chang-chenmo pass, bringing also with him a rumour that disturbances have occurred in Kotan and Aksa. The Eastern provinces of Yarkund are undoubtedly in a disturbed state, and this fact will also help to explain the dulness of trans-Himalayan commerce—pushm wool and silk (from Kotan) having this year arrived in only small quantities.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 15.

THE P. W. D. AND THE NUSSEERABAD BARRACKS.

(*Pioneer.*)

The Nusseerabad barracks, as we stated in our issue of Tuesday last, were, on the 29th ultimo, carefully examined by the Viceroy, "the new work contesting very favourably with the old." This may have read to many as an aimless remark, as new work generally does look better than old; but in that apparently aimless sentence their lies, nevertheless, one of the secrets of many D. P. W. failures. When, in an issue of September last, we drew attention, in an article on double-storeyed barracks, to the pressure put on contractors or engineers to finish a work quickly, or with inadequate assistance, we noted how the result had been—in the case of the roof of the Allahabad buildings—failure. With the same causes in operation elsewhere, the effects are of course the same, and herein is to be found one of the reasons, if not excuses, for poor work. Personal supervision is, in India of all countries in the world, the mainspring of success. When supervision is either neglected or impossible, we get roofs like those of the new barracks in this station, walls like those of Nusseerabad, churches which cease to be perious only when blown up, and mortar with 80 per cent. of babool-wood ash. The Nusseerabad barracks, for instance, were built under the (nominal) supervision of an engineer of known industry, and, from his position, we presume ability also; but yet three-year-old work has to be renewed, and much of the remainder is declared inferior. What is the reason of it? Deficient supervision. This, however, may arise from two causes—want of time or want of will. The world is, however, still reluctant to believe that there are people in want of "more time;" but on this point the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces may, as far as it affects his own profession, be allowed to carry weight. In his last report on the progress of public works, that conscientious officer states his firm conviction "that more is required of Executive Engineers than can be expected from them." Now from the ills of areas under the various Executive Engineers in the North-West, we find the charge of Nusseerabad to be composed as follows—

I. Station of Nusseerabad, with ten double-storeyed barracks in progress, new quarter-guards, and some fifteen or twenty minor buildings.

II. The station of Neemuch, with another lot of ten new double-storeyed barracks to build, (and estimates for the entire accommodation, on new standard plans to get out for a wing of infantry and a battery of artillery.) Distance from Nusseerabad 150 miles, and no road.

III. The station of Ajmere, civil and military, including Taragurh (with heavy projects to submit for both civil and military works, and alteration and building of all kinds in progress.) Distance fourteen miles from Nusseerabad.

IV. The station of Erinpoorah, distant 160 miles from Nusseerabad (with new roads and buildings.)

V. The civil station of Beaur, thirty-six miles off, and some jail buildings.

VI. The civil and military station of Deoles, 57 miles distant, with new roads, military and civil, N. C. hospital, civil buildings, &c.

Why, such a charge as this is work enough for admiral engineers! Let it be remembered that the number of buildings in a block of new barracks for a regiment is between ninety and a hundred, and besides these, an extensive system of drainage about the new buildings has to be provided for. Then, leaving roads out of the calculation, there must be added to all the above, the immense item of office work, which, when the estimates, correspondence, and what-not, connected with so large a charge are taken into consideration, is of itself about as much as one man can be justly responsible for. An engineer who is overwhelmed with office duties, cannot pay that close and constant attention to the actual task of construction and quality of material, without which, under native artisans, buildings must come to grief. And the wonder is *not* that in a few stations bad results should appear, but that any large undertaking should ever be completed satisfactorily. Such an entire remodelling of the D. P. W. system, as will fit it to perform satisfactorily the important part it plays in the administration of Government in this country, is a matter of serious difficulty—although the need of reform is at last confest by the ablest officers in the department:—but the remedy for such an obvious and fruitful evil, as we have just illustrated, lies on the surface, suggested by common-sense and enforced by common decency.

DACOITS AT DACCA.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the increase of river dacoity in the Dacca district. Noakhali, the south-east of Tipperah, the south of Dacca, and the north of Furidpore, are full of professional dacoits who infest the great rivers and defy the existing police. Their mode of proceeding is this. Their spies give them notice of all boats on which money or valuables are likely to be found. The selected boat is marked down to its anchorage for the night, and a watch is kept over it till all the crew are sleep. Then, sliently, the moorings are cut, and the boat towed out to the centre of the stream, where the dacoity is committed, any refractory *mallah* being thrown overboard. As these gangs only work on large, wide rivers, the advantages of this system are obvious. No alarm is caused on shore. There is no fear of interruption or rescue; and before information can be given by the sufferers at the nearest tannah, the dacoits are miles down the river, out of the jurisdiction, leaving no trail behind them. Two remedies are proposed; the one heroic, unconstitutional, and likely to be effectual; the other legitimate, usual, and a proved failure. The first is to place all the known *badmaishes* of the districts we have named,—and the river dacoits are all known in reality,—under police surveillance, making them liable to punishment if absent from their homes by night. The second is to remodel the river patrols. But there have been patrols for years. There are patrols now; and they have never stopped dacoity on the eastern rivers any more than they can prevent smuggling in Calcutta. We should certainly vote for interfering with the liberty of the predatory class, if it saved the pockets and lives of honest men.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

We (*Pioneer*) hear that an important question as to the valuation of appeals has been referred to a full bench of the High Court. Appeals from a Subordinate Judge, in cases below Rs. 5,000, go to the District Judge, and in other cases to the High Court. But there are classes of suits which are incapable of exact valuation, and for which an Arbitrary Institution Stamp is prescribed by law. The doubt is as to the Court in which appeals lie in such cases.

"A novel and a very sporting match" was to have been contested on the afternoon of Thursday, November 16, at Ooty. Captain Tennant and Mr. Price, we learn from the *Observer*, were to row, with Mr. Ogilvie as coxwain, from Mr. Minchin's boat-house, at Loch-End round the rocks opposite S. Thomas' Church, and back to the place of starting. Dr. Pearl was to start in his pony carriage, at the same time, but not in the same direction; he, like Mr. Box, or Cox, was to "walk away in an opposite direction," and the match was to be that he would drive round the lake and reach the starting point before the boat.

After the persevering efforts of Messrs. Gross, Strange, Steavenson, and others during the last month, we are happy to observe that the Madras Boat Club has got together the rough materials of a crew, which, after a little polishing, will oblige any crew Calcutta is likely to produce to do all they know to win. The names of our champions are, Willock, bow, Strange 2, Mac-Call 3, and Steavenson stroke. At yet some of them appear to be afflicted with "shortness of breath," but speedily, when early hours and mile runs are duly enforced, and the consumption of fluids and tobacco reduced to a minimum, there are thews, sinews, and lungs amongst them fit to do our Presidency credit. —*Madras Mail*, Nov. 12.

AN ENTERPRISING CIRCUS MANAGER.—The *North China Herald* reports that "a French circus troupe has just arrived at Shanghai after an adventurous journey across Siberia and Tartary, which has occupied more than a year. The manager has lost half his horses by fatigue, bad water, and bad provisions, in crossing the continent. One died even on board the steamer coming down. Some idea may be formed of the difficulties encountered, from the fact that the travellers were detained eight months at Ourga, by the neighbourhood of 100,000 Tartars, who were on some expedition best known to themselves. They were detained another six weeks at Kalgan, while the Governor wrote to Peking to ask whether they were to be permitted to cross the border. The travellers were not unprovided by the Chinese during the journey; but believe that, if the staring looks could have killed, they would not many of them be alive."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Nov., 6 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th Nov., 9-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Nov., 4-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Nov., 2-20 P.M. From America, vis Russia, 16th Nov., 10-55 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BULWER'S LIFE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

(*Quarterly Review.*)

We learn from these journals [Palmerston's, cited by Sir H. Bulwer] how long the seeds of the existing complications in Europe have been germinating. In January, 1829, Lord Palmerston goes to Paris, and, after seeing the leading public men, sets down:—

'The present administration is very Russian; but there is growing up among public men a *French* feeling, and this is directed for its first object to the recovery of the provinces between the northern frontier and the Rhine—Belgium, in short, and part of the Prussian territory. The *ultra-Liberals say they would support any minister who would recover this territory for France*; and I am told that Pozzo di Borgo secretly assures France that, if in the event of a general war in Europe they will side with Russia, Russia will assist them in obtaining this object.

* * * * *

'The happiest thing for France would be a Government that would act upon the system of the late Duc de Richelieu (that is, I presume, which would lean on Russian connection); *but the difficulties are great, from the dearth of eminent public men. Buonaparte crushed everybody else, both in politics and war; he allowed no one to think and act but himself, and has left, therefore, nothing but generals of division and heads of departments, but no man fit to command an army or govern a country.* France, however, is prospering, and wants only peace to become powerful. The interest of her debt is only seven millions sterling, and her sinking fund for redemption of debt is three millions sterling; her taxes are light and her people happy.'

Both Hausmann and Benedetti appear to have been anticipated by General Sebastiani in 1829:—

'I dined at Flahault's yesterday, and met Sebastiani and Talleyrand; the latter seems sunk and broken, and said but little; the former is a self-sufficient, consequential coxcomb. He maintained in a loud voice and a declamatory style, that it is of great importance to a country to have a large capital town, as it tends to create a public opinion, and to advance the political freedom of the State; that Paris is not large enough, and ought to be *forced*; that the best mode of doing this would be to exempt from taxation for fifteen or twenty years all houses that should be built from this time for a certain period to come; *he not perceiving that a large capital town may be a good political establishment when it results from the activity of commerce, and arises spontaneously, but that an aggregation of stone and mortar is different from an aggregation of thinking beings.*

'After dinner he did me the honour to tell me, *apropos franchise*, that it is a thousand pities that all parties and Governments in England take so mistaken a view of the principle on which we ought to deal with France. It is essential and indispensable to France to get back to the Rhine as a frontier; Landau and Sarre Louis are particularly necessary to her. So long as the policy of England is opposed to these resumptions, so long will it be impossible for a cordial alliance to exist between England and France; and France, whose real interests lie in a connection with England, will be led rather to seek to unite herself with Russia and Prussia, or any power that will aid her to accomplish these objects. Prussia—though at first sight interested to prevent these resumptions by France—might be bribed to acquiescence by slices from Austria or Saxony, or by Hanover. I expressed great doubts whether any party would be found in England sufficiently enlightened to see this matter in this point of view, and thought it would be very difficult to persuade the people to such an arrangement.'

In a letter from Paris, dated December 4th, 1820, Lord Palmerston foretells with intuitive sagacity what must and did happen if the King, Charles X., were to carry his obstinacy up to the very hour of trial, and if he were backed by a courageous and desperate ministry: 'Then and in that case the result would probably be a change of name in the inhabitant of the Tuileries, and the Duke of Orleans might be invited to step over the way from the Palais Royal; but as to any other change, it is out of the question. There are too many millions of proprietors of land and funds in France to let it be possible that anything should happen endangering the safety of either one property or the other.'

Lord Palmerston had taken a prominent part in opposing the Duke's foreign policy in 1830, and two speeches of his on the affairs of Portugal had attracted much attention by their liberality and comprehensiveness of view. He was already marked out by public opinion for the seals of the Foreign Office when they were offered to him. And here begins the most distinctive portion of his career, that in which he took his own way, and that, consequently, by which he must principally be judged. Foreign affairs are so little understood in England, and commonly excite so little interest, that there is hardly any limit to the influence which a courageous and well-informed Foreign Secretary may exert for evil or for good. It is only when the country is fairly committed, or a crisis is at hand, or a war is actually raging, that the House of Commons begins to ask for papers, or the responsible minister is required to enter into explanations with his colleagues. Such, at all events, was the position of Lord Palmerston, until the Queen, at the suggestion of Prince Albert, signed a formal memorandum, requiring that all proceedings and despatches of the Foreign Office. The common notion is that Lord Palmerston acted throughout on a fixed system or set of principles, favourable to representative governments and unfavourable to kings, which he rigidly applied as circumstances and events called for or seemed to call for them: and that this system was in marked opposition to Lord Aberdeen's. This, we agree with the able author of 'Thirty Years of Foreign Policy,' is altogether altogether a mistake.* Lord Palmerston had no fixed system, and we should be at a loss to name any broad principle on which he differed from Lord Aberdeen. At the end of an ingenious attempt to reconcile Lord Palmerston's Philhellenism in 1830 with his subsequent support of Turkey, Sir H. Bulwer remarks—

'I may, indeed, observe here that Lord Palmerston—though generally desirous to keep England on the side of liberal opinions—had not any system of policy relative to foreign states. His notion was that every question should be treated on its own merits without regard to the actual alliances it might dissolve, or the future dangers it might provoke. "England," he said to me once, "is strong enough to brave consequences;" a theory which has its inconveniences as well as its advantages.'

When Lord Palmerston first entered the Foreign Office (November, 1830) the whole aspect of continental affairs had been changed by the Revolution of July. The French monarchy under the citizen king was regarded as a republic in disguise. Genuine monarchy was at a discount. The late Duke of Devonshire, more than half in earnest, offered a wager that not a crowned head would be left in Europe within seven years. As Sir Henry Bulwer describes the state of things, 'On all sides crowns were falling into the gutter.' The construction of a new kingdom out of the ruins of another was the first duty which devolved upon Lord Palmerston; and in performing it he fearlessly carried out his theory that England is strong enough to brave consequences. The real and substantial grievances which led the Belgians to demand a separation from Holland are lucidly exposed by Sir Henry Bulwer, and he has printed at length the principal letters and despatches of Lord Palmerston detailing the steps by which their independent existence under Leopold was recognised and guaranteed. 'The first stone of the structure built up by the allies of 1815 was then displaced. From that time it has been year by year falling to pieces. That the event which commenced the work of demolition, whatever its merits, was so serious in its consequences, that it is worth while to inquire whether wisdom or necessity justified it.'

Our limits prevent us from engaging in this inquiry, and we shall simply quote a few passages from the correspondence, to show the difficulties which Lord Palmerston encountered and overcame. It will incidentally appear from them that the grasping spirit of French diplomacy, as applied to Belgium and other frontier territories, is no invention of revived Imperialism.

On Talleyrand's objecting to a proposal to unite Luxembourg to Belgium, that the French frontier in that direction was weak,—

'I replied, that a nation of thirty-two millions, of whom every man is born a soldier, need not be particular about frontiers, and that the defence of their frontier must consist in men, and not in bricks. He then said, Would there be no means of making an arrangement *by which Luxembourg might be given to France?*'

Finding this inadmissible, he said that France would be satisfied with the cession of Philipperville and Marienburg—

'To this we of course positively objected. First, we had no power to give what belongs to Belgium and not to us, and we could not, under the pretence of settling the quarrel between Holland and Belgium, proceed to plunder one of the parties, and that too for the benefit of one of the mediators. Besides, if France began, the rest might have a right to follow the example. At last we brought him to terms by the same means by which juries become unanimous—by starving. Between nine and ten at night he agreed to what we proposed, being, I have no doubt, secretly delighted to have got the neutrality of Belgium established. If Talleyrand complains that our confidence in him seems abated, you may say that this was the natural consequence of our finding that he was aiming at obtaining for France territorial acquisitions, at the same time that France was crying out for non-intervention and peace.'

On Feb. 1st, 1831, Lord Palmerston again writes to Lord Granville, English Ambassador at Paris—

'Talleyrand sounded me as to my agreeing to naming the Duc de Nemours King of the Belgians. I told him we should look upon it as union with France, and nothing else, and it was for France to consider *all* the consequences which such a departure from all her engagements must necessarily expose her to; that I do not believe the bulk of the French nation wish for Belgium at the price of a general war, and that I do not believe the bulk of the Belgians wish union with France or a French prince. The other three Powers are quite unanimous on the subject, *and I must say that if Louis Philippe and Casimir Perier, and the King of the Belgians, do not look upon it as a proof that the policy of France is like an infection clinging to the walls of the dwelling and breaking out in every successive occupant who comes within their influence.*'

On the 15th of the same month, after stating that he had caused a Cabinet to be summoned, to take into consideration a formal communication to the French Government, he writes—

'I confess that I like the aspect of their proceedings less and less every day. Their assurances of friendship and peace are indeed incessant and uniform, but they continue actively prosecuting their warlike threatened armaments, *and while they are doing these acts and more their designs upon Belgium*, and the underhand proceedings which they are carrying on with reference to that country. They every day betrays an increasing disposition to pick a quarrel, and to treat us in a manner to which we can never submit. *Pray take care, and let your conversation with Sebastiani, to make him understand that our desire for peace will never lead us to submit to a front bither in language or in act.*'

Very strong language was required to compel the French to abide by the convention under which their troops entered Belgium.

'Aug. 18, 1831.

'Will the French Government withdraw their troops into France as soon as the Dutch have evacuated Belgium? Pray make them comprehend *all* that hangs upon that decision.

'Count Sebastiani will give you. He is peremptory on this point; and even if the Cabinet had the slightest wish to give way upon it, which they have not—public opinion in England would prevent them. It is, then, a question of war or peace.

* * * * *

'We have had no Cabinet to-day upon your letter and your despatches, because we want to learn the result of my letter and Grey's of Saturday last. Sebastiani and Soult apparently want to pick a quarrel with all their neighbours, or to compel everybody to submit to their insolence and aggressions—witness the language about Spain.

These passages should be carefully weighed at the present moment, when Europe is asked to rely on the peaceful dispositions and future good behaviour of the French. They are receiving a rude lesson, and may be inclined to turn over a new leaf; but it is absurd to make Napoleon III. their scapegoat. Under every form of government—under the Restoration, the monarchy of July, the Republic, the Second Empire—they have been the same, and might have assumed the same motto—

'Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrogat armis.'

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